

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XI.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JAN. 11TH, 1890.

No. 10

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, January 9.

Quebec legislature opened Tuesday.  
Manitoba legislature meets on January 30th.

Dowager Empress, Augusta, of Germany died on Tuesday.

American transcontinental railways are all blocked with snow.

Daniel Carey, lawyer, and Dr. Fafard of St. Boniface, died this week.

John Gibson, the wealthiest merchant of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is dead.

Dublin corporation rejected a resolution asking the Queen to visit that city.

Prince Edward Island legislature has been dissolved. Election on January 30th.

Four hundred natives of Formosa were killed by a force of Chinese last week.

Lawrence Williams, a Montreal bricklayer, killed his wife and himself on Saturday.

Seven persons were smothered by a snow slide at Sierra City, California, on Sunday.

One hundred and thirty families are starving in Newfoundland. Relief has been sent.

Capt. de Plainval, first chief of the Manitoba provincial police, died in New York last week.

The death sentence on McMahon the murderer has been commuted to life imprisonment.

One hundred persons were killed and many boats wrecked by the bursting of waterspouts in China the other day.

Evangelist Moody is hustling to save the wicked people of London. He preached five times on Sunday. Crossley and Hunter are also going there.

Reported that the agitation against police commissioner Herchmer will be settled by having him charge places with warden Bedson of Manitoba penitentiary.

Russian influenza has almost paralyzed public and private business in many places. Reported that it is beginning to abate in Europe, but promises to be followed by a worse epidemic, the red fever of India, which somewhat resembles measles.

The difficulty between England and Portugal over African affairs is still unsettled. The latter offers to restore the status quo if England does likewise. This will likely be accepted so that both may continue to successfully resist the natives.

The following mayors was elected on Friday: Toronto, Clarke; Ottawa, Erratt; London, Taylor. Hamilton, McLellan; Guelph, Gowdy; Belleville, Tickell; Stratford, Brown; Brantford, Reid; St. Catharines, McLlrae; Calgary, Dr. Lafferty; Regina, McCaul.

WINNIPEG, January 10.

The infant King of Spain is dying.

Kenneth Murcheson, a Winnipeg merchant, is dead.

London society is again astounded by the unearthing of unmentionable immoralities.

Artesian well boring and the allotment of scrip to volunteers and scouts are among the measures being prepared by Dewdney for the coming session of parliament.

BATTLEFORD, January 8.

Fishing at Jack Fish Lake has been very good this winter.

D. L. Clink went out on the stage to-day bound on a trip to the eastern provinces.

W. Laurie, who has been transferred from the Indian agency office here to the land office at Regina, left by stage for his new sphere of labor.

The many friends of Sgt. Major Breden will regret to hear of his death. He had been on a visit to the old country and had reached Toronto on his way home when death overtook him.

The farmers around Batoche and Duck Lake are having good times this winter. Fair cash prices are being paid for all their produce. Hay commands \$10 a ton, the highest price ever reached there, and there is work for all who want it. So much for the railway.

PRINCE ALBERT, January 10

Weather mild. Lots of snow.

Our curling club is making arrangements to send two rinks to Winnipeg bonspiel in February.

Election of school trustees held Wednesday Davis and Gunn were elected for the next three years.

Considerable destitution prevails among half breeds at Fort Lacorne. Supt. Perry has gone out there to relieve it.

The police made a descent on the saloon and hotel keepers last Friday. Trials held yesterday. Woodman was fined \$200 and costs. Wyniakarch \$100. Grant and Thomson's cases not proven.

Municipal elections held here Monday. Mayor Knowles re-elected by 4 majority over Johnstone. Messrs. Woodman, Goodfellow, McDonald, Knox, Baker and Mair were elected councillors.

## LOCAL.

SUPT. GRIESBACH returned from a visit to Red Deer on Friday.

RAIN at Victoria on Wednesday making quite a crust on the snow.

FRANK OLIVER arrived from a visit to Ontario on Monday stage.

H. S. YOUNG of the H. B. Co., left on a trip to the Landing on Tuesday.

REV. PERE LEDUC returned to Calgary from St. Albert by Thursday's stage.

MAJOR DE BALLINHARD Indian agent returned from Calgary on Thursday.

JOHN BROWN and W. S. Robertson went on a deer hunt to the Horse Hill on Thursday.

ALTHOUGH the fur hunt is not good this winter the general health of the Indians is good.

The cold weather of last week moderated on Sunday, and Wednesday there was quite a thaw.

THE whole of the residents of Clark's Crossing and Saskatoon are down with the influenza.

J. A. CARSON was elected trustee of Sturgeon school district at the annual meeting on Tuesday last.

MALONEY & HUTTON's grist mill at St. Albert is nearing completion and will probably be in operation in less than a month.

MESSRS. Becher and Kinnaird of the H. B. offices, Edmonton, are laid up by bad colds, which may really be the wide spread influenza.

L. GURNEAU started for the Landing on Monday with freight for the H. B. Co., but was compelled to turn back on account of bad roads.

J. A. MITCHELL, Indian agent at Saddle Lake arrived on Friday. Snow is not as deep there as at Edmonton. Fur is scarcer than usual at this season of the year.

A SPECIAL meeting of the curling club will be called shortly to consider the advisability of sending two rinks to Winnipeg for the great bonspiel there commencing 11th February.

A BUILDING at Whitefish lake belonging to P. Pruden of Lac la Biche, was burned on New Year's Day with the contents, a small trading outfit and fifty dollars in cash as well.

A. PRINCE of Shaw & Prince, barristers, is leaving for a trip to Battleford to visit relatives there. He will practice his profession there during the remainder of the winter.

A PETITION has been forwarded to Regina for the erection of Poplar lake Protestant public school district. This district lies between Belmont and Sturgeon school districts.

THE election of a trustee for St. Joachim Roman Catholic separate school district to fill the place of A. Prince who was retiring was held on the 2nd instant. Dr. Potvin was elected by acclamation.

THE Red Deer settlement has had a substantial increase of population by immigration during the past season. Many of the settlers are direct from England and Scotland, and are of a very desirable class.

C. D. T. BECHER received a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan this week stating that as yet he had been unsuccessful in securing a minister for All Saints' church of England congregation, Edmonton.

THE second monthly social meeting of the St. Andrew's society for this season was held at the residence of Jas. Martin on Thursday evening. The attendance of members and their friends was large. Readings, recitations, singing, music and dancing occupied the evening. The next meeting will be held at the residence of C. F. Strang.

THE Nesbitt academy, at Prince Albert, was completely destroyed by fire on New Year's Eve. The masons were having a private entertainment in it and when the festivities were about over the flames were discovered. The fire burned so fiercely it was only with the greatest difficulty that the piano and a few other things were saved. The building was a new one and was the property of the Presbyterian church. Loss, \$11,000. Insurance \$7,000. origin of fire unknown.

THERE has been very little dealing in grain this season as yet. Wheat is being held at \$1, and barley at 50 cts, oats sell freely at 40 to 50 cts. Potatoes \$2. Hay \$8 a ton. Beef 7 cts by the carcass. Pork 7 cts. Mutton 11 cts. Turkeys \$1.50 to \$2. Chickens 33 1/2 cts. Butter 30 cts. Eggs 40 cts. Beef by the pound, steak 15 cts, roast 12 1/2 cts, boiling 10 cts. Sausage 20 cts.

A HORSE belonging to D. McKinlay of the Sturgeon was found by his owner on the prairie on Saturday last with a bad wound on each hip, apparently made by a dull weapon. On one hip was a deep cut twelve inches long by two inches wide, and on the other a triangular piece of skin eleven by nine inches was torn from the flesh. The horse is valued at about \$100 and may recover. Nothing is known as to how he was injured.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the department of interior to replace the present bridge at St. Albert, during the present winter, with a new bridge at a cost of \$5,000. The management of the contract has been placed in the hands of Thos. Anderson crown timber agent, assisted by His Lordship Bishop Grandin of St. Albert. Messrs. H. W. McKenney and E. Brosseau will have the contract. The work will be of great advantage to the St. Albert people.

CURLING for the week: The name of the skip of the winning rink is placed first. J. H. Kelly—Thos. Hourston, Rev. D. G. McQueen—Thos. Henderson, W. G. Ibbotson—M. McNully, Rev. Geo. Long—J. E. Graham, A. Coghlan—G. W. Hislop, W. G. Ibbotson—Jas. McDonald, Jas. Martin—Thos. Hourston, Thos. Stewart—Thos. Henderson, W. G. Ibbotson—A. F. Degagne, Rev. D. G. McQueen—I. Hunter, Jas. H. Kelly—A. F. Degagne, Rev. Geo. H. Long—A. Coghlan.

FUR is not coming in as liberally as usual at this season of the year. The fall catch was very light owing to the lack of snow. Beaver have been particularly scarce and lynx nearly as much so. Coyotes and foxes—black as well as red—are more numerous than usual. There has been a fair catch of fisher and bear. Prices are unsettled as yet and will remain so until an account is received of the January sales in London. At present prices are generally from 15 to 40 per cent lower than at this time last year, and advices indicate the possibility of a still further decline.

THE annual meeting of the ratepayers of the Edmonton Protestant public school district was held in the school house on Saturday the 4th instant. D. Ross, chairman of the board of trustees, chairman, C. F. Strang, secretary of the board, secretary. The usual reports were submitted, including the audited statement of the receipts and expenditures for the 14 months ending December 31st, 1889. S. S. Taylor was elected auditor for the ensuing year. J. A. McDougall was elected trustee for the next three years to fill the vacancy created by the expiry of the term of office of D. Ross, who declined re-election. Mr. Ross has been actively connected with school matters in Edmonton ever since the first school was organized, and is well entitled to at least a holiday.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### A MEETING

Annual Meeting of Edmonton agricultural society in the School House, Saturday, February 1st, at 2 p. m. By order. JAS. MARTIN, secretary.

### MRS. KERNOHAN,

#### IS NOW SELLING AT COST.

Ladies and Children's Felt Hats from 50c to \$1.50. The very latest Bonnet and Hat shapes for 25c. All winter goods must go at any sacrifice.



### BURNS' ANNIVERSARY.

A grand concert under the Auspices of the St. Andrew's Society will be held on the 25th January. Particulars next week. By order.

## JOHN SHARPLES,

### WHOLESALE.

FLOUR,  
FEED,  
GROCERIES,  
PROVISIONS.

### FURS BOUGHT.

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.  
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

### NOTICE.

On and after January the 15th instant, Permits for Hay will be issued on the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Company property for the season 1890. Office at Mr. Wm. Fielders House on the South Side. First come first served.

ST. GEO. JELLETT.

Agent.

### LOST.

A watch chain and a gold nugget, near the Post Office. Finder will oblige by leaving same at the Bulletin Office.

ED. NAGLE.

### RAW FURS.

Walter B. Stennett is now representing an American house in above line. It will be to the advantage of Traders and collectors of furs to get his offer before disposing of their goods. Address—Edmonton, P. O. Alberta.

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES.

Fort Saskatchewan at 10:45 a. m. January 5th, 19th, February 2nd, 16th, March 2nd, 16th, 30th. Sturgeon River, at 3 p. m. January 26th, February 23rd, March 23rd. Clover Bar at 3 p. m. January 13th, February 9th. Edmonton 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Only evening service on days at Fort Saskatchewan.

### JUST ARRIVED.

A miscellaneous assortment, comprising Ladies' Ulsters, Jackets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Flannels, and Xmas Goods, etc., etc. Prices away down. Come and see.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

### NOTICE.

The skating rink will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons and nights until further notice.

STEWART & KELLY



### NOTICE.

The Crown Timber office has been removed into the old Land office building where all business in connection with this department will in future be transacted.

THOS. ANDERSON,

Crown Timber Agent.

### ESTRAY.

One red and white heifer about two years old, broke into my corral on the morning of the 17th December 1889. The owner of the above is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away. If not claimed within ninety days, will be sold to pay expenses.

A. PEEBLES,

Fort Saskatchewan Barracks.

### LARUE & PICARD

#### GENERAL STORE.

One Door West of P. Daly & Co.

### HURRAH!!! HUARRAH!!!

For the Grand Display of Xmas Meats, best ever shown in town. Meats and Game of all descriptions, in best City Style.

All are invited to the

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET.

WILSON & MORRIS.



THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates: Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 11, 1900.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The difference between an old settled country and one in process of settlement is probably most marked in the difference between the way in which increase of population is looked upon in each. In an old and thickly settled country the question of what to do with the yearly increase of people is probably the most serious problem that has to be dealt with. In a new and sparsely settled region the question is how to secure population in order that the natural resources of the country may be turned to account as quickly as possible—in order that wealth may be created and civilization developed. No matter how energetic or enterprising or industrious a sparse population may be, or how great the natural advantages of the region in which they live, inasmuch as they can only turn to account a comparatively small part of the whole of the natural wealth of the region, the full development of that wealth can only be attained by the increase of people in the region. There shall be no waste of available acre—so that all the wealth latent in the soil may be materialized. On the increase of population in a new country as much as upon the exertions of the people already resident in it depends its increase in prosperity and civilization. The district that today has a population of say 100 scattered over an area of say 20 miles square is ill supplied with stores, workshops, mills, schools, churches, roads, mails and telegraph facilities, pays high prices for what it requires and has a poor market for the produce that it sends out. So while it is still possible for the individual members of a settlement such as this to prosper for their labor is creating wealth—they certainly have serious difficulties to contend against that would not exist were the population increased to say 1,000 within the same area. In that case each of the thousand would still have ample room in which to work and create wealth as if there were only 100. This would increase the field for stores and workshops of various kinds. An increased field would increase competition which would reduce prices to the producer, and therefore allow him more profit on his labor. The storekeeper who today might also make more money on account of the greater number of transactions although the profit on each one might be less. What is true in regard to stores and workshops is as true regarding mills and applies equally regarding schools, churches, roads, mail and telegraph facilities. The possession of these belongings of civilization depends directly on the density of population. With a sparse population they cannot be had and with a fairly dense population they are certain to be possessed. Without their possession or the prospect of possessing them at an early date the people have no incentive for the people of the present day. The advantage resulting from an increased population is just as great in the matter of disposing of produce as in that of purchasing goods or building roads. The lack of a good market for farm produce in a sparsely populated or isolated locality is one of the reasons for a lack of demand in the markets of the world, but because the amount of production is not sufficient to warrant the investment of capital in turning the produce into a marketable commodity and in taking it to market. Everyone knows that say 50 years ago when the production of Ontario was not the hundredth part of what it is today there was not as good or as certain a market as there is today, and the best market to-day is in those parts where production is greatest. In Manitoba fourteen or fifteen years ago when there was not a quarter of a million bushels of wheat in the whole province it was more difficult to dispose of the surplus crop than it is today, and would always have remained so had not population and production increased to such

an extent as to warrant the investment of capital in grain buying, milling and shipping. No doubt the increase of production the world over has a tendency to lower prices, but the increase of production in any single locality has a tendency to raise the local market has been fully supplied—to improve prices in that locality, by making possible the investment of a greater amount of capital in handling produce and making possible an improvement in the means of conveyance to markets.

But while the accumulation of wealth and the development of civilization depend on the increase of population, the density of population there is a point beyond which density of population is a hindrance rather than a help to prosperity. When population has increased in any country to such a degree that adequate remuneration cannot be secured for labor expended the time has come when it is in the interest of that country that there should be an overflow of population from it to some other region where the less dense population permits of the profitable employment of the full energies of the individual removing to it. By keeping the individual in a country, or a part of the country, which is overpopulated, he is unable to do the best that can be done for himself, there is a loss on his labor that would not be were he where, on account of wider opportunities, he could use his full energies to greater advantage. While it is to the interest of the sparsely settled country that increase of population is also to the interest of the overcrowded country that its surplus population should remove to where they can work to better advantage. There is no clashing of interest therefore between the sparsely populated and overpopulated countries in the matter of the removal of population from the one to the other. Especially is there and can there be no clashing of real interest in immigration matters between the sparsely and densely populated sections of the same country. For while the removal of a useful citizen from one country to another may consist of a loss to the country which he leaves, when the removal is from a part of the country where he has not full scope for his energies and where therefore his time is spent to some extent unprofitably, to a part of the country where there is the fullest scope for his fullest and best energies, there is a clear gain both to the person himself and to the country at large. This is the position in which Canada is situated. The well settled and fully developed eastern provinces have a yearly surplus of population, while in the Northwest there is a need for all the people who may choose to come, and by the settlement of this surplus population of the east in the Northwest that part of the people are in a position to add more to the wealth of the country than they could possibly if they remained in the east.

Considering the deep material interest that residents in a sparsely settled country have in the rapid increase of population in their vicinity it is not strange that the question of how best to induce that increase should be considered to be one of the first importance with them, or that they should put forth strong efforts to secure it. Considering the mutual interest that exists between the east and the west in this in all other matters it is very natural that the Northwest should put forth its efforts towards securing increased population in the direction of the eastern provinces. But it does seem more than strange to find that in the matter of immigration there is a lack of interest on the part of the people there have in the placing of their surplus population in the Northwest is not realized more strongly than it is. Everyone in the Northwest is aware of the great immigration to Manitoba and the Northwest during 1881 and 1882 and everyone is also aware that since these years the immigration to the Canadian Northwest has been very slight. A natural conclusion would be that there had been such an exodus during those years as to prevent there being a surplus of population during the succeeding years. This is not the fact. Since 1882 a steady stream of immigration from Eastern Canada and particularly Ontario has been flowing to various parts of the United States, and strange to say without an effort on the part of either

newspapers or public men in the east to direct it towards the Northwest. While public men on both sides of politics declare it to be contrary to the public interest to endeavor to induce the removal of population from one part of the country to another, and deliberately refuse to do anything to direct the attention of the emigrating public of the east to the Northwest, railway and land companies of the United States are most active in directing attention towards their several localities. They spare neither pains nor expense to induce the removal of Canadians to the United States, knowing that they are the most valuable class of settlers they can find. It seems preposterous that the Canadian government should spend a quarter of a million dollars a year in inducing immigration to Canada from European countries while a larger and ten times more valuable population is lost annually by removal to the United States without a dollar being spent to check it. These people do not go to the States rather than to the Northwest because the former is the better country, for it is not. They do not go because the political institutions are preferable, for they are not. They go chiefly because they can more easily get the fullest information regarding the rates of the States to which they desire to go, than they can regarding the Northwest, and because until the past year railway development there has been so much more rapid. Now that railway development on a grand scale throughout the Northwest has fairly commenced would seem to be an opportune time for laying before the surplus population of the east the advantages which this country has to offer to settlers as compared with the United States. Pressure should be brought to bear on our government to reverse their present insane policy of inaction, and at the same time every person interested in the development of this country should look upon it as a matter of personal interest to distribute all the information possible regarding its advantages wherever it would be likely to do good. If the people of the east do so, that their interest lies in the settlement of the Northwest is unfortunate, but makes all the more necessary still more strenuous exertions on the part of the people of the Northwest to secure that increase of population by which alone that full development which is so desirable can be attained.

#### FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

##### ALBERTA.

#### F. FRASER TIMS,

Dealer in General Supplies.

Has now received for the Fall Trade, one of the most complete and varied stocks there are in the North, specially selected—consisting of

- Men's Clothing and Underwear,
- Men, Women and Children's Moccasins,
- Mitts and gloves, Fur Caps.
- 100 pairs assorted kinds of blankets,
- Prints and dress goods.
- Yarns and flannels.
- 350 sacks of flour.
- Groceries and canned goods of all kinds
- Dry case bacon, ham, Breakfast bacon,
- And a general supply of spiced lard
- Hardware,
- Lumber,
- Wagons, carts and harness.

**ALBERTA HOTEL.**—North side Main street, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. This well known establishment continues to give the best class accommodation to travellers and the public generally. The Hotel is under the management of Mr. F. Pagarie, whose skill in his department is well known in Manitoba and the North-West. Good stabling and livery attached. Every attention paid to the requirements of guests.

L. KELLY, Proprietor.

#### FOR SALE.

Cheap, one good grain crusher, and an eight horse power. Price fifty dollars. Apply to

M. McCULLY.



COME TO E. RAYMER AND HAVE A LOOK AROUND AND SEE HIS LOVELY STOCK OF GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS, SUCH AS CHRISTMAS CARDS AND BROUETTETS.

LADIES WORK BOXES, SMOKEERS COMPANION, IRON STANDS, LADIES DRESSING CASES, GENTS DRESSING CASES, WHISK HOLDERS, ALBUMS, PHOTO FRAMES, WRITING DESKS, MIRRORS, VASES, TOYS FOR EVERY BOY AND GIRL IN THE COUNTRY. ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE, BOOKS, BOOKS, IN DIFFERENT BINDINGS, AT ALL PRICES.

IF SPACE WOULD PERMIT, I WOULD TELL YOU ALL ABOUT IT, BUT COME AND SEE.

E. RAYMER, JEWELLER AND STATIONER.

#### LUMBER.

##### FRASER & CO.

Have on hand a Large Stock of

#### DRY LUMBER,

Which they will sell at the following rates:

Rough Lumber, per M.	\$20.00
Stock Boards, per M.	25.00
Dimensions:	
Up to 16 feet, per M.	20.00
Each additional foot, \$1.00	
Plank, rough, per M.	20.00
" dressed on 1 side \$80; 2 sides 35.00	
Rough Battens, per M.	25.00
Fence Pickets, rough, per bundle.	3.00
" " dressed and pointed.	4.00
Shelving, 1 x 10, dressed on 2 sides	32.50
1 inch Lumber, dressed on one side	30.00
Walruscutting, 1 x 3, dressed on one side and beaded, per M.	40.00
Lath, per 100.	4.00
Panel, per M.	35.00
Base, per M.	40.00
Flooring, per M.	40.00
Siding, per M.	40.00
5 casing p.lined ft. 20.	12.00
Quarter round	1c
Reading, per lineal foot	1c
Hand Moulding, per lineal foot	2c
Sills 6x6 per lineal ft. Spruce or Tamarack	10c
" 8x8 " " " "	12c
" 10x10 " " " "	14c
On bill of \$200 and upwards 10 per cent. off for cash within thirty days.	

Also Barley Flour, Chopped Oats, Chopped Barley and Shorts.

FRASER & CO.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES.

Belmont—August 4th, September 1st and 29th, October 27th, November 24th, December 22nd, at 2:45 p. m. Strathcona—August 12th, September 2th, October 6th, November 3rd, December 1st and 29th, at 3 p. m. Fort Saskatchewan—August 13th, September 13th, October 13th, November 13th, December 8th, at 10:45 a. m. Clover Bar—August 25th, September 22nd, October 20th, November 17th, December 15th, at 3 p. m. Edmonton at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.



## GENERAL.

The Medicine Hat Times wants a flouring mill established in that town.

Track is now laid on the Northwest Central for 50 miles from Brandon.

The Northern Pacific & Manitoba are negotiating to use the Manitoba North-western station and round house at Portage la Prairie.

Congressman Butterworth has again introduced his bill in the United States House of representatives for full reciprocity between Canada and the States.

Count de Ruffignac & Co., of Whitewood, Assiniboia, are going into the business of raising and manufacturing chicory on an extensive scale. Their last season's crop was excellent.

Robert Giffen, the famous statistician, estimates the accumulated wealth of Great Britain at ten billion pounds. A comparison of three richest nations in the world shows the wealth per head to be: Great Britain £270; France £190; the United States £160.

The Winnipeg Commercial publishes a return showing the total number of immigrants arriving at Winnipeg during 1888. The number is 22,000, of whom it estimates that fully half settled in Manitoba. In 1889 the immigration was 17,186, and in 1887, 17,692. The proportion remaining in those two years is not mentioned.

A Dakota paper says: "A great many settlers have been compelled to leave the Dakotas altogether. There are probably fewer farmers in the Dakotas to-day than there were three years ago. As a general proposition, the drought, not only of this year but of preceding years, is mainly responsible for the crop failures."

Wm. O'Connor having claimed the single scull championship of the world, and posted his challenge to any man for a purse and the championship, Mr. Chas. H. Thayer, of Boston, offers a purse of \$5,000 for the championship race, open to every oarsman who thinks he has a right to the championship, the race to be rowed on American waters.

The Calgary Herald is troubled because the North-west Assembly had not the right to pass the ordinance which it did pass providing for the distribution of the territorial funds, and wants the federal government to disallow it. If the Assembly had not the right to pass the ordinance it was surely the duty of the lieutenant governor to refuse his assent to it, which he did not do. His assent made it law.

The Prince Albert Times is kicking about the recent appointment of J. A. Loughheed of Calgary to the senatorship made vacant by the death of the late Senator Hardisty. Politicians for revenue such as the Times and those who support it no doubt find it hard to be passed by when offices are being distributed, but they should bear in mind that even the government trough is never big enough for all who would like to get one foot in it.

After all the gloomy forecasts, the thrasher's returns show that Manitoba has an average of about fourteen bushels of wheat an acre, and that the total will be about ten million bushels, of which seven millions will be for export in the berry or as flour. The weather during harvest was excellent and the season perhaps the earliest on record. The sample is grading high, all being in the first two or three grades, and the price is good and may rise, the demand being brisk, and the old crop about exhausted. That ancient blessed promise regarding seed time and harvest seems as applicable to Manitoba as elsewhere, and hereafter but little attention need be paid spring estimates, as the autumn always upsets them.

The Winnipeg Commercial in summing up the railway progress of the year says: "All the southern half of Manitoba, which includes the settled portion of the province, with the exception of a small corner in the extreme southwest, and another corner in the southeast, is now within six to twelve miles of a railway. This is a wonderful showing, when it is remembered that the country west of the Red river was not invaded by the iron horse until the present decade. The two corners mentioned now not so well supplied with railway facilities, will not be long in their present condition. Two roads are heading through the south-eastern section, and one through the south-western district, with probably another to follow next year."

The following choice morsel is from the advertising columns of the Toronto Globe, of December 27th, 1889: "Farmers attention. Why go to Dakota or Manitoba to purchase land, when the best lies at your door. Michigan offers you unequalled land at low prices, a day's journey from your old homes." A part of the description of the district reads as follows: "No healthier climate on this continent—very similar to that of Ontario only milder. Taxation light—no railway monopolies—no summer frosts to destroy crops—good markets and highest prices at your door. \* \* \* is being settled chiefly with Canadians, and property is growing into value." Adequate comment on the action of the Canadian paper publishing this advertisement is impossible.

**MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR 1890.**  
A. MACDONALD & COMPANY.  
AS CUTTING PRICES AND DISCOUNTS SEEM TO BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.  
AND OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS AT A DISCOUNT OF  
THIRTY-THREE AND A THIRD PER CENT FOR CASH.  
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.  
STOCK FULL IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.  
WITH COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.  
A. MACDONALD & COMPANY.

## CHEAP GOODS. BARGAINS.

For Boots and Shoes of all kinds.  
For Overshoes all sizes,  
For Heavy Gum Boots,  
For German and Duffle Sox,  
For Moccasins,  
For Mitts and gloves,  
For Fur Caps,  
For Shirts and Drawers,  
For Men's Heavy Overcoats,  
For Men's Fine Dress Overcoats,  
For Boys' Overcoats,  
For Men's Suits,  
For Boys' Suits,  
For Men's Pants,  
For Overalls and Jumpers,  
For Blankets and Comforters,  
For Flannels and Tweeds,  
For Winceys and Dress Goods  
For Shawls, Hoods, etc.,  
For Groceries of all kinds,  
For Good Goods and Good Values,  
For Goods that were never sold so cheap before,

GO TO

JOHN A. McDUGALL.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company for the purpose of constructing a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or Bow River, at or near Calgary, to a point at or near Edmonton, with power to extend southerly to the International boundary and northerly to Peace River, to bridge navigable rivers, construct and operate telegraph lines, which it may acquire and with such other powers as may be necessary for the purposes of the undertaking.

KINGSMILL, CATTANACH & SYMONS,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.  
Dated at Toronto this 14th day of November, A. D. 1889.

## GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE DAY AT

EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### DRESS GOODS, ETC.

Space prevents enlarging on this head, but nothing in the Northwest can surpass my line of Dress Goods and Trimmings which in addition to being the best, are the cheapest in town. Also in Silks, Satins, Velvets and Plushes the selection is large. Ladies' and Girls' Ulsters, Walking Jackets, Fur Capes and Caps, Jerseys, Mantle Cloths, etc., etc. Also in Ladies' and Girls' Underwear the stock is very complete, comprising Silk, Shetland Wool, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers and Vests, Corsets (best made) and Corset Covers, also Knitted and Quilted Skirts in great variety. In Wool Goods generally the stock is enormous and prices away down, comprising Wool Hoods, Clouds, Fascinators, Shawls etc. Also in Ladies' Fancy Goods will be found all the latest styles of Edgings, Embroideries, Laces, Frillings, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Warm Lined Kid Gloves and mitts. Berlin, Fingering, Ice and Crewel Wools, Embroidery Silks, Silk Arrasene, Java Canvas, Tinsel Thread, Macramé Cord, Banner Ornaments etc., etc.

## MEN'S AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

In Men's Ready Made Clothing, Fur and Cloth Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Leather Jackets, Cardigans, Overalls etc., my stock is very large and prices all that could be desired. White Dress Shirts, Woollen Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Moccasins, Gloves and Mitts of all kinds. Also Silk, Lambs Wool, and Cashmere Underwear etc. And a fine assortment of Boy's Suits.

## HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

Parties Furnishing will do well to view the fine assortment of these goods now displayed consisting of Carpets, Rugs, Floor Cloths, Table Covers, Oil Cloths, Piano Covers, Curtains (all kinds), Window Blinds, Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Quilts, Fringes, Towels, Sheetings, Napkins, Toilet Requisites, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Glass and China Ware, Brackets, Handsome Mirrors, Pictures, Ornaments, Picture Framing, Etc. Choice Tobaccos, Cigars and Cigarettes, Wholesale and Retail.

To all desirous of inspecting and pricing the goods, a cordial welcome will be given, and I am confident that my values will satisfy the keenest buyer.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,  
DIRECT IMPORTER OF ENGLISH GOODS.

## STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

AT BROWN & CURRY

## HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

NORRIS & CAREY,

ST. ALBERT ROAD.

EDMONTON, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.  
COME ONE! COME ALL!

to the Edmonton Meat Market, the undersigned begs to inform the general public that the business of the Edmonton Meat Market will in future be carried on by himself and also thank them for their patronage in the past and solicit a fair share in the future. Every satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the delivery both in town and country. Highest prices paid for beef. Country produce taken in exchange.

R. McKERNAN,

T. B. HENDERSON,

TAILOR AND PHOTOGRAPHER.

Orders in both branches executed in first-class style. Charges moderate. Shop and gallery, first building north of post office.

EDMONTON HOTEL the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.



COLLECTION OF JASPER AVENUE AND MAIN STREET  
P. O. Box, 107. JAS. McDONALD.